through the windows of the Bronz. They came so fast that it was a wonder that no body was injured. At the same time there was a rush of people from the overcrowded Cetus to the other end of the Bronx.

Several policemen who happened to be or the different boats got to work at assisting the crews in preserving some kind of order in the rush. Roundsman Randell, who was on the Perseus, jumped aboard the Patten. He found the people running around like a lot of cattle.

They had been thrown into heaps by the collision and were greatly excited. Randall didall he could to quiet them, and when the Bronx came alongside an attempt was made to form the people into line. Policeman William Ammon was on board the Bronx and took charge of the work of receiving the shipwrecked ones as they came aboard. The women and children were hustled up to the upper cabin of the Bronx. A lot of women were in hysteries, children were crying and men were tearing around trying find their families.
All the time the work of rescue was going

on the boats kept blowing their whistles to keep other boats from running into the flotilla of damaged and undamaged craft bunghed off Robbin sReef. A lot of boats heard the blasts and came up, among them the ferryboat Queens and the ferryboat Manhattan. They were informed that their assistance was not required. The tug Beatrice Bush from the Bush Terminal at Bay Ridge came along and tied up to the Patten She took off two of her passengers and landed them at the foot of Thirty-ninth

street, Brooklyn. The work of getting people aboard the Bronx took more than an hour. Most of those who came aboard had life preservers tied to them and couldn't be induced to take them off until the Bronx 1. nded them at the Whitehall street slip. The Brons reached there about 10 o'clock. She was crowded with the rescued excursionists. and when they saw the boat made fast they gave a cheer that could be heard for blocks. Then men, women and children piled off the ferryboat. Before they left they gave a cheer for the captain and crew of the Bronx.

Commodere Lewis of the Ben Machree Yacht Club at Gravesend, who was one of the rescued from the Patten, said that the crew of the boat had behaved admirably in the emergency.

They neverlost their heads for a minute." he said. "Immediately after the collision went around assuring the passengers that the boat was not sinking and manned the lifeboats. It took some time to get the people quieted. Two men who were knocked overboard were rescued at once by the crew, who seemed to be right on the

According to some of the passengers on the Patten, the Perseus seemed to be going much faster in the fog than the Patten, and her captain seemed to have difficulty in swinging her around at all when he caught sight of the Patten. People on the Perseus, on the other hand, were of the opinion that the Patten was going the faster.

The hole which the Patten tore in the Ferseus was about fifteen feet wide, according to those who got a good look at it. It was about three feet above the waterline, they said. It looked to those who saw the accident as though it might be hard to get the two boats apart, so tight was the Patten's bow wedged into the hole.

The Cetus reached Pier 1 at 11 o'clock. She had on board about 200 of the passengers from the boats in collision. Like the other passengers from the boats they cheered on reaching land. There was no panic on board the Cetus. Most of the rescued ones she brought were from the Perseus. These said that they had left the Perseus as soon as the excitement subsided and it was seen that both boats would not sink. They climbed aboard the Patten and then they were taken aboard the Cetus, which arew up alongside the Patten.

As soon as about a hundred passengers were on the pier a man turned and shouted: "Three cheers for Capt. Pendleton for bringing us home safe!"

A great cheer went up, and the captain stood on the upper deck and lifted his hat. Both the Patten and Perseus were locked at last accounts, the passengers from the Cetus saying that it looked as if the Patten was holding the other up. A large fleet of tugboats surrounded the two boats, and apparently they were drifting with the le. At midnight the fog was so thick that skippers of harbor craft could scarcely see 100 feet ahead.

About midnight the Perseus and Patten were separated and the former was towed into Erie Basin for repairs. The Patten was taken to her dock, at the foot of Bloomfield street, under her own steam and will there undergo repairs.

#### TRIAL FOR POLICE CAPTAINS. Langan and Handy Charged With Keeping Prisoner's Property.

Charges have been preferred against two police captains, Martin Handy of the East Sixty-seventh street station and James Langan of the East Eighty-eighth street station, for violating a rule of the department in not forwarding to the property clerk a steel chisel, a knife, two keys and 85 cents in money taken from John Madison who was locked up in the East Sixty-seventh street station on December 28, 1905, charged

The chisel which was taken from him was not sent to the property clerk at Police Headquarters until February 6. Capt. Langan, then in command, was transferred to the West Sixty-eighth street station on March 24, Capt. Handy taking his place, and it was not until June 7 that the rest of the prisoner's effects reached the property clerk. An investigation followed and the officials at Headquarters declared that both commanders had been dereliet in their duty. Commissioner Bingham announced yesterday that he had approved the charges. Handy and Langan will be placed on trial next Friday next Friday.

#### 15TH CAVALRY ON THE MARCH. Many Men Prostrated by the Intense Heat

-Two Horses Drop Dead. HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., July 19 .- The Fifeenth United States Cavalry, consisting of twelve troops in three squadrons, arrived in Camp Hoosick, south of here, about an hour before scheduled time this afternoon, after marching fifteen miles from Shaftsbury, Vt., in heat that was almost unbearable, this being one of the almost unbearable, this being one of the hottest days of the year. The cavalry is under command of Lieut.-Col. F. H. Hardie and came from Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. Troops are en route to the army maneuvre campt at Mount Gretna, Pa. Many men were prostrated by the intense heat and several horses became so exhausted that they could only continue when loads were removed. Between Shaftsbury, Vt., and Hoosick, N. Y., two horses dropped dead in the highway.

Weman Locked Up for Larceny. Mary Blair, 24 years old, who says she is married and lives at 167 East 103d street, was arrested last night by Detective Sergeants Schoenich, Howard and Flannelly on a charge of grand larceny and locked up at Police Headquarters. The com-plainant is Louis Ahiston of 28 West Ninety-third street, who says the woman stole \$1,300 in money from him on July 17 in the vicinity, of 108th street and Lexington avenue.

#### **BUILDING FALLACIES**

No. 6: That the architect is responsible for the material and workmanship.

THE FACT: The quality of material and workmanship is dependent upon the contractor—the man who buys and uses the supplies. CONTRACT DESIGN-ING gives intelligent superintendence to the purchase of material and to methods

"The Way to Build" mailed on request. **HOGGSON BROTHERS** CONTRACTING DESIGNERS of Residences, Banks, Clubs, Libraries 7 EAST 44TH STREET

BISHOP M'DONNELL'S COUP.

He Purchased the Penitentiary Site for Great Catholic Cathedral.

The report that the Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, Bishop of the Brooklyn Cathoic diocese, was the real purchaser of the Kings County Penitentiary property on Crow Hill, which was sold at auction by the city on Tuesday was confirmed yesterday. The site, however, is to be used for the erection of a fine cathedral and not as a headquarters for the Jesuits, as had been announced.

The seventy-four lots comprising the block on which the prison is located brought \$251,175, which is almost double the upset price. The five purchasers were all acting as agents for Bishop McDonnell and had been instructed to secure the property at any cost. Joseph E. Owens of the law firm of Ketcham & Owens, attorneys for Bishop McDonnell, made this state-

for Bishop McDonnell, made this statement yesterday in reference to the purchase of the property:

"I am authorized to announce that the site has been purchased by the Bishop, and that a new cathedral, long talked of, will be erected thereon. This location, although not this particular site, has been recommended to the Bishop by real estate and financial men of prominence for some time. It has been realized for some years that the site originally chosen, on Vanderbilt and Clermont avenues, between lagarette and Greene avenues, is too far bilt and Clermont avenues, between La-fayette and Greene avenues, is too far

down town.

"As a matter of fact, Bishop McDonnell realized this fourteen years ago, when he succeeded Bishop John Loughlin as the second Bishop of Brooklyn. The difficulty was to find a suitable site in Flatbush. None seemed available until the penitentiary sale was talked of, and then the Bishop quickly made his decision. It is an admirable site, well adapted to the purpose intended in every way. In a very few years the section around it will be built up, and the predictions of the experts will be justified."

justified.

Nearly forty years ago the erection of a cathedral in Clermont and Lafayette avenues was started, but was stopped by Bishop Loughlin after the foundation had been laid. It is supposed that the foundation will be razed and used in the erection of the new cathedral. The property, however, which is very valuable, will probably be retained by the Bishop and sold to the Jesuits.

It is understood that the plans for the new cathedral will be drawn on the lines

new cathedral will be drawn on the lines of the famous old cathedral at Rouen, France, with the beauty of which both Bishop McDonnell and his secretary, Mgr. Barrett, were much impressed on a visit to that city a couple of years ago. The plans will likely be perfected before the dismantling of the penitentiary. in April next.

STRANGE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE. Actress Takes Poison, the Cause Being Unexplainable.

Laura Stackpole, known on the stage as Laura Senec, who was a member of the 'Fantana" company, is in Roosevelt Hosoital under arrest, charged with attempted suic de. She is likely to recover. She is 20 years old, and lived with her mother. Mrs. E. J. Stackpole, on the third floor of the Langdon apartments, 162 West Sixty-sixth

Mother and daughter dined out Wedne day night. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning they returned home, accompanied by a man who is described by the police as a broker named Fitch, who left ther at the steps of the apartment house. Half an hour later a tenant of the house save he heard the girl quarreling with a man in the

Mrs. Stackpole was awakened by the girl, who tried to tell her something but seemed unable to speak. As the girl fell to the floor Mrs. Stackpole saw a bottle containing a mixture of carbolio acid and proceed on the dresser. The mother dresser creosote on the dresser. The mother dressed and creosote on the dresser. The mother dressed partially and rushed down to the street to telephone for an ambulance. Dr. Barker of Roosevelt Hospital responded. The girl was taken to the hospital and the police were notified.

ere notified.

In the girl's room were found four or In the girl's room were found four or five fragmentary notes of rather incoherent tone, none of which throws any light on motives for the suicide. They have references to "Jimmie," "Herbert" and "H. K. B.," who are said by Mrs. Stackpole to be merely men friends. The girl was not engaged, and according to her mother had little to do with men.

#### CONRIED LOSES KNOTE. While Mr. Hammerstein Adds Georgina Russ to His Company.

The war of the impresarios continues merrily. Yesterday Mr. Conried lost a singer and Mr. Hammerstein added one to his forces. Mr. Conried cabled from Munich that the Wagnerian tenor Heinrich Knote will not be a member of the company at the Metropolitan Opera House next winter.

Herr Knote had a contract for three asons with Mr. Conried. He finished his first season in April last and was to return here for twenty appearances next winter

and fifteen the year following. Mrs. Knote, who was a Miss Corning of Brooklyn, is in very bad health and would not be able to accompany her husband to this city next winter. Herr Knote has ar-ranged with Mr. Conried to combine the last

ranged with Mr. Conried to combine the last two years of his contract and come here for the remaining thirty-five appearances the season after next. So he will sing next season in Munich.

His place in the company at the Metropolitan will be taken by Carl Burrian of the Royal Opera House in Dresden, who has never sung in this country.

Georgiana Russ, an eminent Italian dramatic soprano, was Mr. Hammerstein's acquisition. She has just been engaged by Ludwig Ruben, Mr. Hammerstein's agent in Milan. Mme. Russ is an Italian with a great reputation in her own country and in Russia. She will make her début at the Manhattan Opera House in "Aida."

## SUIT OVER MUTUAL TICKET.

Company Had Two Tickets Ready to File, One of Which Encluded Untermyer Himself—Complaints of Incomplete Addresses in the Polleyholders List.

The international policyholders' committee is making plans for a vigorous fight to keep the names of four of its members, Messrs. Gray, Higinbotham, Shook and Tracy, off the Mutual Life's administration ticket as filed in Albany on Wednesday. Samuel Untermyer yesterday issued a statement saying that "application will probably be made to the courts" to prevent the use of those names.

It became known yesterday that the Mutual's trustees had planned to make further inroads in the policyholders' committee but at the last moment decided not to do so. The administration ticket was adopted by a meeting of the Mutual's trustees which adjourned about 2:30 P. M. Warren F. Thummel, one of the Mutual's confidential men, was in Albany at that hour, with at least two administration tickets in his possession and with instruc-tions to file the one which would be adopted. He was to receive word as to the choice by

One of these tickets had the names of seven men associated with the policyholdcommittee. Four of these names were those finally nominated. In addition on another ticket were the names of the four, with those of Samuel Untermyer; counsel for the committee; Seymour Eaton, its secretary, and George R. Scrugham of Cincinnati, the organisation manager. The two tickets had been made up in advance by a nominating committee and Mr. Thummel was prepared to file either one.

After some debate by the Mutual's trustees it was decided to take the more conservative course, and the ticket with only four names from the opposition was put on file by Mr. Thummel at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A second one, with the affidavit of President Peabody attached, certifying to the company's seal, was filed formally the next morning.

The fact that the ticket or tickets had been made up in advance and had been sent to Albany by a messenger caused a good deal of criticism by the opposition vesterday. It was declared that it proved that a small coterie of trustees was still running the Mutual's affairs.

In his statement issued vesterday Mr. Untermyer took President Peabody to task for his interview of the day before in which he said:

"These men [the four members of the policyholders' committee] have said they did not approve of our administration. We answer: 'Very well, take up the work yourselves and we will gladly vote to put you in a position to do so."

Mr. Untermyer pointed out how imposible it would be for four men to do anything worth while in a board composed of thirty-six trustees thirty-two of whom would be opposed to them. He said: "The insincerity of the suggestion is too obvious for comment. Mesers. Stuyvesant Fish, Effingham Morris, James Speyer and Judge Peckham tried that once and left in disgust. If this self-constituted board of directors are really willing (which of course they have no intention of doing) that the international policyholders' committee shall, in the words of Mr. Peabody, 'take up the work themselves and we will gladly vote to put them in a position to do so there is an easy way of doing it.

"Let them place their resignations in the hands of the international policyholders' committee, which will nominate a board of directors in no way connected with the

old management. "The committee is prepared to do so. That is the purpose for which it was organized and is the duty it proposes to discharge to the policyholders. It is because of this determination to perform this duty that we find Mr. Peabody and his associates in such a panic that they are willing to resort to the petty trick which has mad them a laughing stock of the country and which accounts for Mr. Peabody having so far forgotten himself as to descend to personal abuse."

Mr. Untermyer then said that the me important of the abuses in the Mutual had not yet been disclosed. He wanted to know why the connection of some of the trustees with the subsidiary trust companies had never been investigated. He asserted that his committee already represented more than 100,000 policyholders of the company which is only a beginning." He declared that he and his associates had gone into the work of trying to oust the management "to perform a public service."

The condition of the Mutual's list of policy-

holders as filed in Albany also came in for

denunciation on behalf of the policyholders' committee President Peabody sent out word yesterday to the reporters that the list was "accurate and in accordance with that the Mutual's business methods in the keeping of lists had not been so strict as in the New York Life and the Equitable. The addresses of most of the policyholders were kept in branch offices and only a general address, in man y cases, had been sent to the main office. When the San Francisco fire came it was said that the Mutual lost its entire list of policyholders in that region. The reporters looked over the list as filed in the Mutual's offices yesterday and found whole pages of names with-

the list as filed in the Mutual's offices yesterday and found whole pages of names without streets and numbers in large cities.

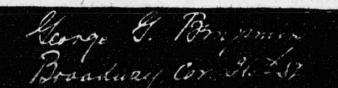
Mr. Scrugham got back from Albany yesterday, where he went to start the copying force at work, and declared that the list as made up was a "most colossal piece of chicanery." He added:

"It is incredible that this list on file at Albany is a copy of the mailing list the Mutual Life uses in sending out premium notices. No financial institution involving such enormous collections can be conceived of for a moment as neglecting to maintain for its routine business accurate lists of the persons and places whence its revenue is chiefly derived. Such omission would be evidence of careleseness as culpable from a practical business standpoint as the grosser forms of mismanagement here-

osser forms of mismanagement here-fore disclosed." Mr. Scrugham said that many mistakes were made in the list. Lima, Ohio, was written Luma; Ripley was called Riley; Itifin was put down as Siffin, Zanesville

# Correct Arras for Man

Suits at \$18 that for quality and style cannot be surpassed; strong assertion, but the facts warrant it—these suits were \$22, \$25, \$28 and \$30 and good value at that.



# claim made for the

UNTERMYER'S THREAT TO TAKE THE CASE TO COURT.

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was written Lanesville; Piqua was called Pigna. Some of the addresses were put down as Mt. Auburn, which is a residential section of Cincinnati, like Harlem in New York. The foreign lists in regions near large cities were all put down as coming from those cities. The name of a street in Hamburg was used as if it was the name of a city. Some of the addresses were from soldiers and sailors' homes without telling where the homes were. The one name that amused Mr. Scrugham most was "Pat Riley, Ireland."

Mr. Scrugham said that the lists were so hopeless that it had been decided to employ experts in postal matters to fill out the addresses from directories and other sources. A large force has already been engaged for this work. It is estimated that there are 883,000 names on the New York Life's list and about 700,000 on the Mutual's list, including many duplications. Most of

Life's list and about 700,000 on the Mew York
Life's list and about 700,000 on the Mutual's
list, including many duplications. Most of
the copying force consists of school teachers
from Albany and nearby towns. There
was a strike on Wednesday night of seven
members of the force. They were sent
home, and thirty-one more members of the
copying force sent up on the same night.

James McKeen, the general solicitor of the
Mutual, was asked yesterday if he could
throw any light on the condition of the lists.
He said that he believed that they were as
accurate as the company could make them.
He declared that the errors did not amount
to anything as affecting the real issue of the
campaign. He added:

"The post office address of a policyholder is the one to which his letters are
habitually sent. It is very common to
send letters to persons, even in large cities,
without street and number addresses.
Why, I frequently receive letters addresses. without street and number addresses. Why, I frequently receive letters addressed simply to James McKeen, New York. I don't agree with Mr. Untermyer that the post office address required by the law means necessarily the street and number. Some of our smaller pelicies have been assigned to others, thousands of them. In that case we frequently get only the name and the city of the assignees; like John Smith, New York.

smith, New York.

"It was inevitable that mistakes should "It was inevitable that mistakes should happen in the lists. It is undoubtedly true that in many cases we have not given the post office addresses. Probably 100,000 on the list are those having paid up policies. In that case it is not necessary for us to keep track of the policyholder for the purpose of sending him premium notices, and I can understand that many of them have moved in the years that elapsed after getting their paid up policies. In every case i am sure it will be found that the company has done its best to furnish a complete list.

sure it will be found that the company has done its best to furnish a complete list.

The New York Life has sent word to Richard Olney, chairman of the policyholders' committee, offering to give that committee a copy of the list of its policyholders, and thus save the committee the trouble and, to a large extent, the cost of making a copy at Albant. The committee has already made preparation to copy the New York Life's list, which is said to be in good shape. Whether the offer will be accepted has not been made known wat. It is good shape. Whether the offer will be accepted has not been made known yet. I it is thought that the copyists will finish with the Mutual's list this week. Nothing has yet been done in copying the New York Life's list.

A story was printed vesterday to the effect that the Mutual had discontinued three of its suits against the McCurdys for mismanagement of the company's affairs mismanagement of the country to let up on the the policy of the company to let up on the McCurdys. The facts are that Joseph H. Choate had advised that three minor suits Choate had advised that three minor suits be discontinued because they were already covered in the suits for which complaints had already been served. One of these suits named the two McCurdys, Richard and Robert; another was against Robert, and the third was against Louis A. The baud, Mr. McCurdy's son-in-law. Mr. McKeen denied emphatically that there was any intention of dropping the actions begun. He said that the action taken was simply to avoid duplication and confusion in the litigation.

INSURANCE COPYISTS STRIKE. One Hundred Quit Copying Names of Policyholders and Then Go to Work Again.

ALBANY, July 19 .- There were a hundred esertions-nearly half-from the force employed in copying the lists of insurance policyholders in behalf of the international committee of policyholders to-day. Those who quit work were mostly men brought up here from New York by the company which has the contract to copy the lists, under promises from the company that they could easily earn from \$2 to \$8 per day.

It turns out that the men who quit were only getting 85 cents per 1,000 names, while only getting \$5 cents per 1,000 names, while the company gets \$3, and to earn the amount which they were led to believe they could each day they would have had to write 3,000 names and addresses each, which would mean a daily wage of \$2.55. As a matter of fact, the men yesterday wrote on an average less than 1,000 and the high mark was 1,300.

The men who quit to-day struck for an increase in compensation at the rate of \$1.50 a thousand names. The addressing company agreed to pay the men \$1, and the

pany agreed to pay the men \$1, and the men tried to compromise on \$1.25. This the company refused to grant, and the men were told that at the end of five days those who had not averaged 200 names an hour would not receive transportation back to New York. Then the men held an indigna-New York. Inen men neid an indigna-tion meeting and they sent a committee to see District Attorney Addington of Albany, who told them that the company could be compelled to return them to their homes. Later in the day the men decided that the only thing left for them to do was to go back to work, which most of them did at the rate of \$1 per 1,000 pages copied of \$1 per 1,000 names copied.

ALASKA'S CAPITAL CHANGED, Gov. Haggatt Rents Offices in Juneau and That City Is Now the Capital.

WASHINGTON, July 19.-By a decision

of Acting Attorney-General Charles W. Russell, submitted to-day to the Department of the Interior, the capital of Alaska was to-day changed from Sitka to Juneau. The change came about as the result of the action of Gov. Hoggatt in renting two rooms in the court building at Juneau for an office for himself and his secretary, who an office for himself and his secretary, who is the Attorney-General of the Territory. In a bill affecting the Territory of Alaska; passed several years ago it, was provided that the capital should remain at Sitka until suitable ground and buildings were obtained at Juneau. In the legislative bill which passed at the last session a clause was inserted providing for an appropriation of \$5,000 for contingent and incidental expenses to be avanded under the direction

was inserted providing for an appropriation of \$5,000 for contingent and incidental expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Governor of Alaska and for "rent of office and quarters in Juneau." Gov. Hoggatt at once construed this as authority for renting an office in Juneau, which he promptly proceeded t do.

The Secretary of the Interior was in doubt as to whether this provision meant a change in the capital by reason of the action of the Governor, and asked for an opinion from the Attorney-General, who decided that Gov. Hoggatt had authority for his action, and that the capital of Alaska is now in Juneau.

# We stand behind every DRYDEN FOR HIGHER SALARIES

NO MORE DANGEROUS TO HANDLE \$500,000,000 THAN \$1,000,000.

Favors a Law Prohibiting Political Contributtons From Insurance Funds—Op-poses Law Regulating Agents' Commissions-Worked for Nothing Once.

The New Jersey Senatorial investigation into the affairs of the insurance companies of the State turned yesterday upon internal conditions in the Prudential. The Senate ommittee in charge of this inquiry, consisting of Messrs. Hillery, Wakeley and Minturn, resumed its session in the chan-cery chamber in the Prudential building yesterday morning in Newark, with William H. Corbin, counsel to the investigation, and several of the higher officers of the Pru-

dential company present. United States Senator John F. Dryden, president of the Prudential, was on the standall day, except for a brief period when his son-in-law, Col. A. R. Kuser, was sworn to give testimony relating to the formation of the South Jersey Gas and Electric Company, which he promoted, out of a merger of a number of smaller concerns in the

not consider it is more dangerous to handle \$500,000,000 worth of business than it is to handle \$1,000,000. It is almost entirely matter of personal honesty."

prohibiting the making of political contributions from their funds. He is opposed to the standardizing of policies, as the New York law now requires, as he believes the system instituted in New York is too complex and impracticable. He expressed the belief that it is wrong at this time to attempt to break down the system of life insurance followed by his company, which had required so many years and such vast labor to build up. He also expressed opposition to a law that would permit of the regulation by the State of agents' commissions. His idea on this question, he said was that the State would have just as much right to send its agents into the factories and other industrial institutions and regulate the wages paid amployees.

Mr. Drvden said that unless it was the intention to rule out the best talent obtainable high salaries would have to be paid. In some cases, he believed, a salary of \$100,000 a year was none too much for the head of a great corporation.

Mr. Dryden said that during the first two and a half years his company existed he worked for nothing, then received \$100 monthly and worked as hard then as he

works now.
"Did you prepare the charter of the company?"
"Throught the idea here." I brought the idea here."

"and later on the law was changed so as to limit the right to vote to the stock-holders." "Mr. Dryden," said Mr. Corbin, "in your

"Mr. Dryden," said Mr. Corbin, "in your testimony before the Armstrong committee you said you regretted the elimination of the right of certain policyholders to vote the same as stockholders. Do you entertain that opinion now?"

"I do so far as ordinary policyholders are concerned. But when you consider that we have outstanding 6,500,000 policies, held by, perhaps, 5,000,000 policyholders in forty-five States, you can realize how difficult it would be to have that vast army yote."

right to vote?"

"Until 1880, when the right to vote was limited to the stockholders by the law."

"Did your company have that law passed?"

"We did not."

"We did not."
"At that time you had about 40,000 policies in force?"
"Yes, sir, and now we have 6,500,000."
Mr. Dryden said his company had in round numbers paid \$6,500,000 in dividends on policies that were not entitled to receive any under the terms on which they were issued.

"Do you consider publicity the best safe-guard against such abuses as were dis-closed at the Armstrong committee's in-

closed at the Armstrong committee's investigation?"

"There is no better, and none perhaps as good."

"Do you favor legislation restricting the amount of capital stock of companies to, say, \$2,000,000?"

"Personally I have no objection, but it might be detrimental to a young company such as the Colonial."

Mr. Corbin asked if the apparently enormous increase of the assets of the Prudential, which have grown from \$40,000,000 in 1900, was not, as David P. Fackler had stated, a source of danger.

Mr. Dryden replied that he did not think so; as long as a company was honestly and

Mr. Dryden replied that he did not think so; as long as a company was honestly and economically conducted it was no danger. In regard to the manner in which the South Jersey Gas and Electric Company, of which the Prudential holds \$3,000,000 bonds, was financed, Senator Dryden declared "that not one dollar bonus or profit was received by myself or any one connected with the Prudential company."

The hearing will be resumed this morning at Newark. President, Frederick Frelinghuysen of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark is down for examination as to the affairs of his concern.

off to Join the Chorus, Perhaps. Mrs. Mary Martin of \$32 East Sixtyseventh street yesterday had the police send out a general alarm for her sixteen-year-old daughter Mignon, who disappeared from home on July 17. Mrs. Martin told the police that the girl is stagestruck and that she has been answering theatrical advertisements in the newspapers with a view to getting a place in some chorus.

ower part of the State.
This company was capitalized at \$6,000,000 and issued bonds to the amount of \$15,000,000. The Prudential holds \$3,000,000 of these bonds, and Col. Kuser's testimony substantiated that given by Senator Dryden, that the Prudential never received a dollar bonus or profit in consideration of its pur-

When the Colby members of the recent Legislature endeavored to bring about an insurance investigation George L. Record, now an aspirant for the seat of Mr. Dryden in the United States Senate, said of the Prudential's affairs before a committee, in quoting the Armstrong investigation in New York: "Mr. Hughes, in his inquiry, did not trace these bondepurchases, which we all know carried with them a stock bonus, to show where this stock bonus dropped before the bonds found their way into the coffers of the Prudential Insurance

Company. Mr. Corbin called Senator Dryden's attention to the tremendous growth of the Prudential's business, especially since 1900, its growth between that year and 1905 being from \$40,000,000 to \$107,000,000. At the same rate, Mr. Corbin said, in another five years the value of the business will equal the total valuations of Essex county. the richest in the State. He asked Senator Dryden if he did not think that this was a dangerous growth.

"I do not," replied the Senator. "I do

Mr. Dryden said he was in favor of a law

In the matter of paying high salgries

"I brought the idea here."

"Did you copy the charter of the London Prudential?"

"Not the phraseology, but the idea."

Mr. Corbin read the second and tenth sections of the charter of the concern, which state that all policyholders should become members of the society and had a right to vote with the stockholders.

"That appears to make it a sort of mutual company," said Senator Minturn.

"Not exactly," replied Mr. Corbin; "it appears to be rather a mixed company. Did the policyholders eve; exercise that right?"

"They never did," replied the witness, "and later on the law was changed so as

How long did your policyholders have a

"That is in the nature of a gift?" re-marked Mr. Minturn.

# PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY

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#### NEGRONOW TO AID MRS. HARTJE

General Manager.

WILL GO ON STAND AND SAY HE WAS TO BE PAID FOR PERJURY.

John S. Weishons Tells of Hiring Hose at Harije's Suggestion and of His Efforts to Get Evidence Harmful to Mrs. Hart je-Paid \$800 From Own Pooket.

PITTSBURG, July 19.-This was the most ensational day in the Hartje divorce trial. Judge Fraser threw down the bars and announced that he wanted to hear all phases If there has been any conspiracy to get

perjured testimony by either side, he wants Answering the objection of Hartje's ounsel that it might take months of time, the Court replied that it made no difference about the time, he wants all the facts.

The decision came at the end of a hard fight between John Freeman, for Mrs. Hartje, and J. Scott Ferguson for Hartje, over taking testimony from John L. Welshons, who is charged with conspiring with Augustus Hartje and Clifford Hooe, the negro corespondent in the first divorce Hartje's attorneys have entirely dropped the Hoos affair. They have sought in every

manner to prevent the negro's name from

getting into the case. They likewise sought to prevent the Hotel Lincoln incident and the Watson street disorderly house allegation from getting in, and banked their all on the letters alleged to have been written to Tom Madine. Mr. Ferguson declared his side has been fighting with kid gloves. If the door is to be opened to all these allegations, he declared they would prove every one of them

against the respondent, and would fight hereafter with the bare fist.

Mr. Freeman replied that that was the way he wanted it, and Judge Fraser decided to hear Welshon's testimony.

The stir came after a day that had been unpleasant for Hartje. In the morning he had sat and listened to Mrs. Elizabeth Bectol, chambermaid in a disorderly resort in the gar of Hartje's place of hysticast testific chambermaid in a disorderly resort in the rear of Hartje's place of business testify that he visited that house twice a week for almost three years, while she was employed there, in company with a woman. Welshops admitted that he had taken those into his amploy as store powers at the Welshons admitted that he had taken Hooe into his employ as store porter at the request of Hartje to see if he knew anything about Mrs. Hartje. Shortly after he entered his employ Hooe made s statement to Welshons of his relations with Mrs. Hartje. Welshons telephoned for Hartje and twenty minutes later that party and Andrew Fischer, his brother-in-law, arrived at the store. Welshons pointed to Hooe and said "There is the man."

"I could not repeat Hooe's statement to Hartje," said the witness. Later Hooe made a statement to Hartje, his brother Edward, Welshons and a notary Still later he made statements to Hartje's attorneys, to each of them separately. Then his deposition was taken and he fied the city.

torneys, to each of them separately. Inen his deposition was taken and he fied the city.

Welshons went with him to the train, bought him a ticket to Montclair, N. J., and gave him \$60, besides paying rent for the house here in which his wife lived. Later Welshons went to Montclair to hunt Hooe up. He drove about the town in an open buckboard with Hooe's negro landlady, but failed to find him. He returned to the Hotel St. Denis, New York, where he was stopping, and the next evening was joined there by Hooe. He took him to Baltimore and left him there, returning to Pittsburg. Hooe came back here and Welshons gave him money and sent him out of the State. This occurred several times until the negro was arrested in East Liverpool, Ohio. After his arrest Hooe confessed he had perjured himself under promise of \$5,000.

In all Welshons admitted paying the negro about \$300. This money he paid out of his own pocket, he said, with the knowledge of both the Hartjes, but they have never reimbursed him. He gave Hooe the money just because he liked him but finally decided the negro was trying to blackmall him and refused to give him any more.

To-morrow Hooe's confession will be

any more.

To-morrow Hooe's confession will be presented in court and the negro may be placed upon the stand. TWO SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Kentucky Assassins Fire on Men Opposed to Them in Family Feud. LEXINGTON, Ky.; July 19.-In Knott ounty to-day assassins fired upon Richard Hall and Andrew Thornbury as they rode

along the lonely mountain road on Beaver

The assassins lay concealed beneath The assassins lay concealed beneath a thick undergrowth, and although Ball and Thornbury were on the lookout for trouble they did not see their enemies until it was too late. Hall was struck in the arm and side, and one bullet pierced his hat.

Thornbury was shot through the left side and back. Hall rode to the home of Dr. Duke and his wounds were dressed. Neighbors picked Thornbury up and took him to Brinkley, the nearest village. He cannot live. not live.

The murder is the result of a feud between Hall and a family named Mullins.

MOUNT VERNON'S ICE PLANT.

Contract for It Awarded-Mayor's Action Approved by 500 Letter Writers. MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 19, -Mayor Brush has awarded a contract for a municipal ice plant to be ready in ninety days. The plant will be furnished by a firm in Harlem and will have a capacity of fifty tons of foe a day. Mayor Brush has announced his intention to fight the ice trust, and he is being backed up by many citizens, who have taken stock in the new concern. The Mayor has received more than 500 letters from people throughout the country wishing him luck in his new venture.

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BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTION CARL H. SCHULTZ

LOOK FOR THE LABEL.

DIED. BROWN .- At Mount Pocono, Pa., on Thursday,

July 10, 1906, Caroline Macy, beloved wife of Edwin A. S. Brown. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, S Prospect Terrace, Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, July 21, at 1:30 o'clock. Train leaves D., L. & W. R. R. as 12:45 P. M. Interment at Hoboken Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

CARDOZO.—On July 19, 1906, in his 56th year, Michael H., husband of the late Rosalle Hart Cardozo.
Funeral vill be held from his late residence, 45

East 65th st., Sunday morning, July 22, at 10:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. COLES.—On Wednesday, July 18, 1906, Maria Green, widow of the late Thomas L. Coles.
Funeral services at her late residence, 143 East
48th st., Saturday morning, July 21, at 10 o'clock.

GRAY.--Charles Eugene Gray died July 19, 1906.

Tuneral services at his late residence, 1134A Herkimer st., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday, 2:30 P. M. Interment private, Titusville, Pa., papers please copy. OGAN .- Suddenly, July 19, 1906, Walter S. Logan. Notice of funeral hereafter. POLHEMUS.—At Ghent, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 18, 1908, Abram G. Polhemus of Edge

water, N. J., aged 50 years.

Funeral at Nyack, N. Y., on Friday at & o'clock.

Interment in Oak Hill Cemetery.

WIDOW KILLED BY AUTO. Crowd Surrounds and Threatens Chauffen Who Is Locked Up for Hemicide. Mrs. Lillian McCoy, a widow, 82 years old of 517 Sterling place, Brooklyn, was knocked lown and run over by an automobile in front of 535 Sterling place at 7:15 o'clock last evening. She was picked up by neighbors and carried into Cade's drug store at

Sterling place and Classon avenue, but died in a few minutes. Mrs. McCoy lived with her mother, a brother of Sergeant Walter, a decorator, and her eight-year-old daughter. She had been out shopping and was returning home with her arms filled with bundles. As she was crossing Sterling place in a diagonal direction the automobile, in charge of Nathaniel W. Humphrey, 27 years old, of 188 Fifteenth street, and also containing Miss C. Kendall of 195 Wilson street, came along at a good speed. Humphrey sounded

along at a good speed. Humphrey sounded the horn, which only served to bewilder Mrs. McCoy, and before she could move she was knocked down, and the wheels passed over her cheet.

The street was crowded, residents having come out to get air. They surrounded the automobile and Humphrey was denounced for his carelessness. He became excited and stood up in the machine, fearing that he was to be mobbed. Several policemen arrived and he became calmer. One sent for an ambulance, while another placed Humphrey under arrest. At the Grand avenue police station he told the sergeant that he was not going at more than an ordinary speed and that the accident would not have occurred had Mrs. McCoy kept on walking.

Miss Kendall, whom Humphrey declined to talk about, was permitted to go home after giving her name and address. Humphrey told the police that he was a chauffeur for F. D. Bandell of 106 South Portland avenue. Mr. Bandell was notified and soon arrived and took the automobile to his garage. Humphrey was locked up on the charge of homicide and will be arraigned before Magistrate Steers in the Snyder avenue police court, Flatbush, this morning.